Address to the People of Conservative Members of Congress.

The Call for a National Union Convention Cordially Approved.

Citizens of Every State and Territory Urged to Select Union-Loving Delegates to Represent Them.

The Union and the Constitution Must be Maintained Unimpaired.

Who Rebel General Magruder Wants to Return to the United States.

Me Says Maximilian's Government Has Gone to Destruction.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Animated Debate in the Senate on the Bill to Quiet Land Titles in California.

Progress of the Tariff Bill in the House.

Thanks of Congress to the Workingmen of Lyons, France.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1866. ADDRESS OF DEMOCRATIC AND CONSERVATIVE MEM

BERS OF CONGRESS.

The following address, signed by democratic and couvative republican Senators and members of the House lives, will be issued here to-morrow:-THE PROPER OF THE UNITED STATES:-

Dangers threaten. The constitution, the citadel of our liberties, is directly assailed. The future is dark, uniess the people will come to the rescue. In this hour of poril national union should be the watchword of every aron man. As essential to national union we must main-tain unimpaired the rights, the dignity and the equality agrees and the exclusive right of each State to control of the United States. After a uniform construction of the new and arbitrary powers in the federal government A free interchange of opinion and kind feeling between the citizens of all the States is necessary to the properity of the Union. At present eleven States are exstuded from the national council. For seven long months the present Congress has persistently denied any right of representation to the people of these States Laws affecting their highest and dearest interest have the fundamental principle of free government bers from a State, although the State, in the language

barmony, but in the persons of whose loyalty cannot be quesrepresentatives whose loyalty cannot be ques-stoned under any existing constitutional or logal fest." The representatives of nearly one-third of the States have not been consulted with reference to the great questions of the day. There has been no us tionality surrounding the present Congress. There has fisca no intercourse between the representatives of the two sections, producing mutual confidence and respect In the language of the distinguished Lieutenant General, "It is to be regretted that at this time there cannot two sections, particularly of those intrusted with the oved at ouce and forever. Therefore, to preserve the able constitution, to guard the States from cover and to bring tegether those who are smally severed, and for those great national only, we cordially approve the call Philadelphia on the second Tuesday (the 14th) of August ore respectfully but earnestly urge upon our fel principles contained in said call, to act promptly in the selection of wise, moderate and conservative men to rep-resent them in said convention, to the end that all the ples contained in said call, to act promptly in the

V. E. NIBLACK.
ANTHONY THORNTON,
BIGHAELC KERR,
G. S. SHANKLIN,
GARRETT DAVIS,
E. ORIDER,
THOMAS E. NOELL,
JAMUEL J. RANDALL,
LEWIS W. ROSS,
FTEPBER TABER. TAR H. WINFIELD, A E COFFROTE,
OVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
HILLF JOENSON,
EAS. A. ELDRIDGE,
ORN L. DAWBON,
VARISSOTOR, July 4, 1806.

so the Union, the constitution be maintained, and peace REVEEDY JOHNSON.
THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
WM. WRIGHT,
JAMES GUTBRIF,
J. A. MEDOCOALL,
WM. EADFORD,
S. E. MARSHALL,
MYER STROUSE,
CHAS STORMAYES,
S. E. ANGONA,
E. N. HUBBELL,
B. C. RITTER,
A. HARDING,
A. J. GLOSSBEPENNER,
E. R. V. WRIGHT,
A. J. ROGERS,
H. MCCULLOUGH,
F. LE BLOND,
W. E. FINCK,
L. S. TRIMBLE.

GRANT AND SHERMAN. The democrate here are claiming that Generals Grant and Sherman are both warmly in favor of the Phils-

Magrador, now in Mexico, who writes to a friend asking

Sim to intercede with our government that he may not se arrested. "I want permission," he says, "to return to the United States. The imperial government has gone to destruction, and has no money, and we have to get away from here. Many have already left. Price and myself and some others are still here; but we are sempelled to look out for some other place to go to.

There is no hope for anything more here."

did not conclude their labors. They meet sgain to-mor-

having finally passed both houses of Congress, will at sees be presented to the President for his action. It exsends the operation of the Bureau for two years from his time, and the supervisor is to be over all loyal reragees and freedmen so far as the same shall be neces. some self-supporting cetizens, and to aid them in making the freedom conferred by the proclamation of the

POLITICAL GATHERING AT BARATOGA.

It is expected to convene immediately after the adjournment of Congress, and before the Philadelphia Conven

REORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS The House Judiciary Committee have decided by a vote of five to four to report a bill at the earliest practicable moment for the reorganization of the courts of the United States. The first section provides for the about-tion of the Circuit Courts of the United States on September 1, 1866, and gives to the District Courts and the District Judges original jurisdiction of all settiens at law the same extent in all respects as now possessed by the Circuit Courts and the Circuit Judges for said districts respectively. The second section provides for the removal of all actions and prosecutions from the Circuit to the District Courts. The sighth section provides for the establishment of a court of appeals in each of the circuits of the United States to have appellate jurisdiction within such circuits with a proper seal and clerk. The sixteenth section provides that terms of said Court of Appeals shall be held in the of May in each year, and at the following second circuit, in the city of New York; in the third circuit, in the city of Philadelphia; in the four circuit, in the city of Baltimore; in the fifth circuit, in the city of Savannah; in the sixth circuit, in the city of Louiswille; in the esventh circuit, in the city of Cieveland; in the eighth circuit, in the city of Chicago; in the ninth circuit, in the city of St. Louis, and in the tenth fircuit the terms shall be held annually, on the first Monday of June, if the city of See Pransiers. held annually, on the first Monday of June, iff the city of San Francisco. Adjourned terms may also be held in any circuit from time to time, as in the judgment of the Court the public interests shall require. Section twenty-one provides that after the 1st day of September next the State of Wisconsin shall be annexed to and constitute part of the Eighth circuit.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT CLERKS. Nearly all the clerks discharged from the Interior De-partment on the 1st inst. have been temporarily retained for one menth longer, but will then receive their fina

CONGRESS.

Both houses of Congress have adjourned over until Thursday. No business of importance was concluded

Mr. Stealy C. Akeley was to-day confirmed by the Senate as Collector of Customs for the district of Michi-

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS The internal revenue receipts to-day were \$2,259,420.

POURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS. There being no organized celebration here to-morro has caused the advertisement of more excursions fro this city than was ever known before. They go to the

PORNEY BETRAYING WEAKNESS. ng is construed to indicate more sensitiveness than the public had given him credit for possessing. His flutter ing betrays weakness.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

BENATE.

THE ARMY PILL POUNTIES TO COLORED SOUDIES. mittee, reported the bill introduced by him a few days since for the organization of the regular army; also the House joint resolution in relation to bounties for colored

reported a bill for the relief of J. Judson Barclay, formerly United States Consul at Cyprus, to appro-

formerly United States Consul at Cyprus, to appropriate three thousand dollars for guarts, dragomans, &c., which he alleged he paid for out of his private purse for six years. This was parsed.

THE PUTUREU LAW LURARY.

Mr. HOWE, (rep.) of Wis., called up the joint resolution authorizing the purchase for dive thousand dollars of the law library of the late James M. Peliura, of south Carridan, for the later James M. Peliura, of south Carridan, for the later yet from your which was discussed by Misser, Howe, Feenmaden and Howard, after which it was passed.

On motion of Mr. Gennes, (rep.) of lows, it was re-solved that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Thursday next.

Leave of absence was granted for one week to Mr.

the President.

The special order, which was the Indian Appropriation bill, was taken up at one o'clock. The pending question was, on the amendment of the Pinance Committee, sublished in Saturday's proceedings, to attach the Indian Bureau to the War Department, from and after January 1, 1867. The amendment was, after discussion, disarreed to—yeas 12, nays 21, as follows:—

to—yeas 12, n.ye 21, as folio 82:—
Yazs—Maswa Brown, Passenden, Grimes, Guibrie, Kirk-wood, Lone o' Ind., Morgan, Sherman, Stewart, Yan Winkie, Williams and Wissen-E.

Nays—Messes, Bockalew, Chamfler, Clark Cragin, Creswell, Park, Doolitic, Foster, Brockerson Bredicks, Howard, Johnson, Nesmith, Norton, Poland, Saulsbury, Sprague, Stronger, Cramboll, Willer and Vates, 21.

NAYA-Mesors. Ruckalew, Chamiler, Clark, Cragin, Crawell, Davis, Decilitie, Foster, Menderson, Hendrack, Howard, Johnson, Nesmith, Norton, Poland, Saulsbury, Sprague, Summer, Tramindi Willey and Yates-21.

Mr. Docuries, (rep.) of Wis., offered in behalf of the Indian Committee, several amendments for additional appropriations, which were screed to; among them one appropriations, which were screed to; among them one appropriations, which were screed to; among them one appropriations, which were agreed to; among them one appropriations, which were appropriate for relief for the destitute Indians of the Fouthern superintendency.

Mr. Genus offered an amendment that any loval person or citizen of the United States of good moral character may trade with any Indian tribe by giving bonds in the penal aum of not less than five thousand dollars, nor more than ton thousand dollars, for the observance of the regulations and laws for the government of the Indian tribes.

The amondment was agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time, and an amended, was passed. It goes back to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

Mr. Wilfox, from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution for the appointment of a commission to add the account of the State of Massachusetts for her expenses in coast defences.

The House joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to the workingnessed Lyons, France, for a flag designed for the late anniversary of Mr. Lincoin's death, was taken up and passed.

Mr. CLERE, (rep.) of N. H., called up the bill and report on the subject of repairing the Mississippi levies, which was read and postponed for the present.

EXECUTIVE SERVICE.

The Senaie them, is four o'clock, went into executive session, and soon thereafter adjourned to meet on Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE PACIFIC NAILBOAD. On motion of Mr. Wason, (rep.) of Iows, the bill in troduced by him venterday, explanatory of the Pacific had been made the special order for to-day, was post-poned till Thursday next, the bill not having come in

poned till Thursday next, the bill not having come in from the printer, and Mr. Stevens, who was interested in it not being well today.

Mr. Elzor, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee of Conference on the Freedmen's Bureau bill, made a report and explained the various points of it, as given in yesterday's Senate proceedings.

Mr. La.Blaon, (dem.) of Ohio, suggested that action should not be taxen on it before the bill in its present form was printed. All that the House knew of it was that there was negro in the head, negro is the bowels, negro in the head, and negro all through.

Mr. Frau, (dem.) of Ohio, moved to lay the report on the table, which was negatived by 25 to 162.

The report was then agreed to, so that the bill has now passed both houses.

Mr. Raysigss, (rep.) of N. Y., offered the following concurrent resolution, which was adopted:—

Besslved, That the thanks of Congress he and are hereby

the dag be deposited with the archives of the government in the data Department.

Mr. Kran, from the Committee on Accounts, reported a resolution, which was adopted, requiring accounts for services, Ac., to be verified under each.

Land Titles on Cattrowers.

The Senate bill to quiet lead titles in California, reported some days since from the Committee on Public Lands, came up as the regular business in the worning hour.

Mr. Jurzaw, (rep.) of Inct., chairman of the committee, and he had received despatches from intelligent gentimen in California, asking him not to press which on the bill at this time, and he would therefore submit a motion to postpone uil December next.

Mr. Mottren, (rep.) of Cal., opposed the postponement, calling for the production of the despatches, and declaring that ninety-nine out of every hundred citizens of California and that the Lagisteiurs were urgently demanding its passage.

cle from the American Flag-newspaper sgainst the biff, which, it said, would only benefit remorsoless speculators and land sharks.

Mr. McRoyn said that that newspaper article had reference not to this but to another biff.

Mr. Junian had also read a letter received by him from a gentleman in San Francisco denouncing the biff as a most wicked onatiment, got up for the bound! of land grabbers, and particularly denouncing an amendment offered by senator Hendricks.

Mr. Hour said that the biff referred to in the letter was not the biff before the House.

The Straken directed the Clerk to discontinue the

reading of the letter, inasmuch as it contained personal reflections upon Senators.

Mr. Howart, (ren.) of Cal., protested against the morning hour—the only time allowed in the House for the consideration of the interests of his State—being wasted in reading signderous letters and newspaper artices.

Mr. Juran stated that this bell was not simply local in its interests, but concerned every man in the nation who was a pre-emptor or homestead claimant and had been defranded by the State of California wrongfully plecing her school warrants on land which oughle o have been open to pre-empton, survey and saic.

The House refused by a vote of 51 to 58 to peatpone the consideration of the bill and proceeded to consider it.

Mr. Howart, offered a number of amendments o correct the phraseology of the bill, which were all agreed to.

Mr. A-RUNY, (rep.) of Newsda, offered an amentment in recard to titles to land held under Mexican or Spanish grants.

in research to these to have seed under sevices or equals grants:

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, asked whether that amendment would not affect the Miranda case.

Mr. Assurr admitted that it would, but said that it decided nothing, but left the matter to the decision of the United States Course.

Mr. Husen, (rep.) of Cal., said that the object of the amendment was to open up litigation again in that case; that a bill with the same object was now before the Commissioner of Public lands, and that it was sought to put it as a rider on this bill in order to defeat it.

The aniendment was rejected.

missioner of Public Landa, and that it was sought to put it me a rider on this bill in order to defeat it.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Perra, (rep.) of lowe, offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that the rights of lone fide presumption claimants should not be interfered with.

The morning bour having expired, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Scofield in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Tariff bill.

Mr. MCARILS, (rep.) of Vt., replied to the speech of Mr. Francis Thomas yesterday, in reference to the duty on coal.

coal.

The debate en coal was further continued by Messers
Stevens, Kelley, Miller, Latham and Coffroth against th Stevens, Kelley, Miller, Latham and Company of Neva provision in the bill discriminating in favor of Neva Scotia coal, and by Messrs. Marston, Boutwell and Mor-form of it.

rill in favor of it.

At learth debate was closed and the committee came to a vore on Mr. Themas' amendment to strike out the words making such discrimination. The vote was taken by tellers, and resulted eyes 52, noes 52. The Chair voted aye, and the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Pikk, (rep.) of Me., moved to reduce the duty on coal from \$1 60 to \$1 per ton, which was rejected—49 against 51.

Mr. Jousson (dem.) of Pa. moved.

coal from \$1 50 to \$1 per ton, which was rejected—49 against 51.

Mr. Jousson. (dem.) of Pa., moved to add a new paragraph taxing slates of all kinds, except roofing slates atty per cent, and alate pencils eighty per cent, which was agreed to.

Mr. Rick moved to add a new paragraph taxing roofing slates forty per cent at valorem, which was exceed to. The subject of wines being reached Mr. Pauce moved to increase the duty of high priced wines from one dollar and seventy-five conts per gallon. This was lost.

Mr. Lawsence, (rop.) of Ohio, moved to increase the duty on wine valued at over twenty-five cents to one dollar and seventy-five cents to one dollar and sallon. This was lost.

The Committee having passed to the subject of clars for Ohio, the duty of the moved to reduce the dates from three deliars to two dollars per pound.

Mr. Syrsenc, (rop.) of Ohio, opposed the amendment. It was rejected.

Mr. O'NRIL. (rep.) of the indian per found.

Mr. Schence, (rep.) of Ohio, opposed the amendment.

It was rejected.

The pararraph in relation to cigars was passed as reported in the bill.

The duty on brown earthenware and common atonoware was, on motion of Mr. Spaniding, increased from twenty-due to thirty due per cent.

Mr. Myrss, (rep.) of Pa., moved to make the duty on glass vials, bottles, &c., except those made of flint glass, four c nis per pound.

Without taking action on it the committee rose. The portion of the bill disposed of by the committee to-day is as follows:—

is as follows:

On candle and cannel coal and on all bitaminous coal mined and toported from any port or place, \$150 per ton of twents-e-pit bushels, eighty prounds to the bushels, or anthrecite, and all other coal not berein otherwise provided for, \$150 per ton of twenty-clicht bushels, eighty pounds to the bushels, on coke and culin of coal, twenty-five per cent ad valoreom, on slate of all kinds, except rossing alone, surty per cent ad valoreom, and on slate pencils eighty per cent ad valoreom; on roofing slate, forty per cent ad valoreom; on roofing slate, forty per cent ad valoreom; on roofing slate, forty per cent ad valoreom; and collision of all kinds valued at other and the state of cask included, forty cents per gallou; valued at over twenty-five cants per gallou; valued at over one dollar per gallou, in addition to the foregoing rates, to a duty at the rete of one dollar per each dozen but the addition not more than one quart for each buttles, and provided, further, that upon bottled winos no allowance shall be made for breakuge, and the luvoice quantity shall not be reduced, but shall be increased if found deficient; and provided forther, that no champagne or sparking wines in bottles shall per see a duty than six dollars per doze buttles, each bottle containing not more than one quart for each butten of sparking wines in bottles shall per see a duty than six dollars per two dozen bottles, each bottle containing not more than one pint; or six dollars per two dozen bottles, each containing not more than one pint; or six dollars per two dozen bottles, each containing not more than one pint; or six dollars per two dozen bottles, each containing not more than one pint; or six dollars per two dozen bottles, each containing not more than one pint; or six dollars per two

further, that on and after the first day of August, 1866, no clears shall be imported unless the sum are packed in boxes of not I'sa than five hundred clears in each box, and no corry of any imported come shall be callowed of leas quantity than three thousand in a large package; and all clears on importation shall be placed in public stores or bonded warehouse, and shall not be removed therefore until the same shall have been imported, and a stemp affined to each box indicating a chile the removed therefore until the same shall have been imported, and a stemp affined to go the box indicating a chile to the removed therefore until the same shall have been imported for the Treasury is berely authorized to provide me sequinity stamps, and to make all incomery reclaimes for carrying the above provinces of his into effect.

Shot I. And be it further snarted, that in these of the duties herotofore imposed by law on the importation of the articles berenative mentional thous shall lievied, collected and pagid on the green a marriad in least shall lievied, collected and pagid on the green a marriad in least shall lievied, collected and pagid on the green a marriad in least shall lievied, only the shall be a shall lievied, only the shall be shall lievied, on the imported from foreign countries, the following shields and parian ware, plain and not decorated in any manuser, stry per centum, at valorem; on chica, postessin and parian ware, glied, or decorated in any manuser, stry per centum, at valorem; on chica, postessin and parian ware, plain and not decorated in any manuser, stry per centum, at valorem; on all other excitent, at marriad parial ware, plain and not decorated in any manuer, stry per centum, at valorem; on all other excitent, at marriad parial depond or created ware and to the competition of the competition being made, and not harrie otherwise provided for, fifty per centum, at valorem; on all other excitent, at marriad parial ware provided for fifty per a centum of the collected ware with a foreign of the

NEW YORK MARKETS.

of Market Houses-Growth of the Trade-A Contrast With the Market Houses of Philadelphia and Baltimore,

Though the spirit of motropolitan enterprise has percountry, and the intermingling throngs that sweep along the avenues and thoroughfares, the turmoff and clash of wheels, and the stately and princely store and ediffice tive, are but the material representation of this storn energy. Among the few instances which bear the marks of earlier times and evidences of neglect and indifferthe market houses of New York.

as the boiler does to the engine, evolving indirectly from the broad range of the country those materials which, submitted to appropriate chemical process in the human frame, give forth the vital force and energy which throb; in every action. Unsufe and absurd, indeed is wheel as they decay, while forgetting the rust and rot which are endangering the huge cylinders where the motive power is generated. And yet the "thirst for vast machinery is kept in motion, and little regard paid to those points which indirectly sustain it. The greed for money is too great to give place to a regard for per-sonal comfort and gratification, and the principle is not better illustrated than by a reference to the market houses of the city, which, with one or two exceptions, contrast like a blot, a blur, a diagrace, with those of

EARLY MISTORY OF NEW YORK MARKETS.

According to Valentine's history of the city of Ne York, the first establishment of a public market was divers articles, such as meats, pork, butter, cheer a the country, and oftentimes wait at the strand (for Whitchall street) without the people living out

Though the receipts for market rents and foot do not amount yearly to so large a figure from the Washington Barket as from several others, it has the largest share of the public patronage, being so near the Jersey City and Booken ferries as to swarm simed daily with perchasers from those cities, as well as having by its rich and varied supplies a large proportion of buyers from this end of the city. A miserable frame shed in the first instance, the gradual corrosion of half a century and the winds and storage of fitsy winters have inclinately imprinted its wrenched and proping timbers, and while biseleming its ill-adjusted roof has flattened and lowered and flatted out its shingled covering until the edges nearly touch the outer scall-stands, and give to its architectural expression the general appearance of a huge land terrapin. It is situated of the vector of the covering the interior is broken up into a rest veriety and of the covering the interior is broken up into a rest veriety. of the street have therefore the production for earry the control of the street of the

maintain their interests they are organizing for mutual and solid support, and have already appointed courses to urgo their interests.

The Fulton Market is on Fulton atreet, running back

no separate mention.

MARKET FEES AND RENTS.

An accurate idea of the relative importance of the several markets in this city, and of the growth of the demand upon them, which has kept pace with the development of the city, may be obtained from the following figures —In 1859 the rents and fees from the twelver notice in markets aggregated but \$106.005 44 while in 1855 they amounted to \$178,893.88, or an increase of about sevents are cent in an axes.

865:	enen	or the	ban	ic mar	Kette (Barring	tite yes
Work We	shine	ion					241 0
Washing							
Fulton							24.7
Franklin							1.6
Catharin							
dinton							
louvern							20
Centre							9.36
lefferson							
DIMEX							
Union							2,00
Compain	B	******			*****		5,56
Total							\$178,91
The total	recei	pts for	1859 4	core.			\$105.00
The total	Paleoni	ota for	1860 t	refe			92 94
The total	recen	nue for	1861 v	rere	ETHI		138.31
The total	recei	pts for	1562 1	were			136,9
The total	recei	pts for	1863 4	eren .	SHAKE		155 34
The total	recor	pis for	1864 1	VOTE:			171,9
The total	rece:	pts for	1865 v	vere			178.85
				re			-

United States Commissioner Hallett to-day, and gave buil in the sem of lifty thousand dollars for trial. Grant Kong, with a cargo of ice. On the 5th of April the ship was burned off the coast of Bouth America. The freight was incured for princip-two thousand dollars, and cargo posely fired the ship, and they caused his arrest. His

The steamer Peter Balen arrived this evening from Fort Benton, sixteen days out. She brings two hundred thousand dollars in gold dust. Reports all quiet among the Indians and discoveries of new and rich mines. The Bales has made the most successful trip ever made to

News from Charleston.
DRUNGENNESS AND VAGRANCY AROUNG THE SOUTH
CAROLINA SHEEDMEN A VASSEL SHIELD, AT
CHARLESTON FOR SHUGGLING, ETC.

Accourts, Ga., July 3, 1808.
Colonel Scott, commandent of South Corolles, hos terned stringent orders in consequence of the increase of theft, vagrancy and drunkenness among the freedmen. in which he says the total disregard of the freedmen for their contracts must result to destitution and starvation unions the extl is checked. Therefore, he orders that non-covers who arguest inter or arrested and made to work on the public reads, and that those convicted of non-capital crimus be imprisoned and compelled to abor as convicts on the islands from sentrice to maner. The follector of Churleston has neight the schooner Aid, from Katannas, for emorging a cargo invoiced at \$10,000 as gaid.

The fractimen of Charleston and Augusta have made extensive preparations to celebrate the Fourth of July.

Macedon's district, and murdered one man there and another at Mohave Springs. Two companies were raised to pursue the murderers.

The steamer electrs Newada, from Victoria, V. I., brings \$174,000 in transver.

The Central Pacific Railroad is completed to Datch Fig., stary, seven miles beyond Sacramente, at an elevation of three thermand four hundred and action feet. Negroes are excluded from participation in order string the coning Fourth, Mining shares are artife at heiter price. Ecteber, \$152, Ophie, \$225, Yellow Jacket, \$745. Legal traders, 70%.

. However, July 2, 1104. The fellowing is a statement of the condition of the α Botton banks for the week :--

Appens
Legal tenders
From from other banks
Due to other banks
Deposite
Circulation (matters)
Orgalities (matters)

CANADIAN MATTERS.

The Financial Budget-Essitement Over Mr. Galt's Report-Fenines in St. A-mand and Freligsburg-Another laves sion to Take Place in September and be Put Out of Harm's Way to that She

The entire people of the province continue to be estated over the Finance Minister's budget. From all that I can reliably gather Mr. Galbis not inclined to receds divided; but, notwithstanding, it is thought that the Minister will insist upon issuing his legal tender notes.

as well as upon the callent features of his tariff.

A despatch says that the Ferlan Generals fiveners,
Spear and Mehan were at the Eckles House in the
Armand, and in Freilgaburg, Canada, on Sunday in Canada would take place in September, and would be success, adding that the United States could not inter-

I do not learn of any contemplated observance of the

Militia Law-The Annetation Agita tion Reviving. &c. Orraws, July 5, 1856.

A bill has been introduced in Parliament to smend the Militia law in order to enable the government to raise more than thirty-five thousand volunteers if they think necessary, and to retain as many in service as the hink proper at all times. It has been read once.

vigorously.

A fire occurred here to day which destroyed five or de-

goes to Europe on Sainrday to attend a convent Orangemen in Ireland.

invasion more formulable than the last and hence the introduction of amendment to the Militia bill. The annexation agitation is steadily reviving, and the ministerial crists in England is regarded as a blow to

Trial of Colonel Booker.

Booker commenced its sitting to-day at Hamilton. Neisher members of the press nor the public are premitted at the trial, which, it is supposed, will take now

Postgrammers, July 8, 1804.

A fight occurred on the steamer Mary Powell, on her passage up to night, in which bottles and glasses were freely used. One man was put off at this landing badly

"A Woman's Glory."-The Magnificent hair of multindes of American hadre to ascribed to the SURNETT'S COUNTINE. No other preparation a selly suits the various conditions of the human bair, as

THEY PURIPY, STRENGTHEN AND INVIGORATE THEY PURIFY, STRESSOFTERS AND INVIGIORAL They crease a healthy appeties.
They are an antifour to change of water and that. They are an antifour to change of water and that. They strengthen the spices.
They purify the breast and constipation.
They care bysepath and the source demands they care bysepath and services Headaldee. Plack Fallow Birthidde have cured and want of vital surgey, than any madelion the well care from the services of the se

Address Polisk & Tour Posts ster

A .- Ladies, Throw Away Infurious

gray hair and is Confedity the beat Mair Drawing by BURITON, 10 Actor House, and by all drugges

A. A.-A Clear Completion is Within a reach of all MARSDEN'S SATISTICS PH. & reach

All Prizes to the Royal Havana and

Bradbury's Superior Planofortes.
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